

# 55 Page ID #:23 COPY

1 MARILYN E. BEDNARSKI (No. 105322)  
2 DAVID S. McLANE (No. 124952)  
3 KEVIN J. LaHUE (No. 237556)  
4 KAYE, McLANE & BEDNARSKI  
5 234 E. Colorado Blvd. Suite 230  
6 Pasadena, CA 91101  
7 Telephone: (626) 844-7660  
8 Facsimile: (626) 844-7670  
9 E-mail: mbednarski@kmbllp.com  
10 E-mail: dmclane@kmbllp.com  
11 E-mail: klahue@kmbllp.com

7 LINDA STARR (No. 118789)  
PAIGE KANE (No. 251184)  
8 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
INNOCENCE PROJECT  
9 at Santa Clara University  
900 Lafayette Street, Suite 105  
10 Santa Clara, CA 95050  
Telephone: (408) 554-1945  
11 Facsimile: (408) 554-5440  
Email: LStarr@scu.edu  
12 Email: PKane@scu.edu

13 Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
OBIE STEVEN ANTHONY, III

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

17 W  
18 OBJE STEVEN ANTHONY III

19 Plaintiff.

21

22 CITY OF LOS ANGELES;  
23 MARCELLA WINN; PETE  
24 RAZANSKAS; and DOES 1-10  
INCLUSIVE.

25 Defendants.

EDCV12-1332 DSF (DBx)  
CASE NO.:

## COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES:

**(1) DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C., §1983, *BRADY*  
VIOLATIONS:**

**(2) JOINT ACTION/CONSPIRACY  
TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C., §1983. *BRADY***

**(3) DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C., §1983,  
*MANSON/BIGGERS* VIOLATIONS:**

**(4) JOINT ACTION/CONSPIRACY  
TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL**

**RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C., §1983,  
*MANSON/BIGGERS VIOLATIONS;***

**(5) DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C., §1983, FALSE  
EVIDENCE VIOLATIONS;**

**(6) JOINT ACTION/CONSPIRACY  
TO INTERFERE WITH CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, FALSE  
EVIDENCE VIOLATIONS;**

**(7) VIOLATION OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C. § 1983,  
SUPERVISORIAL LIABILITY; and,**

**(8) DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, *MONELL*  
VIOLATIONS**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL.**

I.

## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action is brought by Plaintiff Obie Steven Anthony III ("Mr. ANTHONY") pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

2. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1343(4) for violations of the 1871 Civil Rights Enforcement Act, as amended, including 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

3. The acts and omissions complained of commenced on March 27, 1994 and continued until November 18, 2011 within the Central District of California. Therefore, venue lies in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

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## INTRODUCTION

4. On June 28, 1994, Los Angeles Police Department detectives Marcella Winn and Pete Razanskas arrested Mr. Anthony for the murder of Felipe Gonzales. Mr. Anthony was convicted of that murder in 1995 and sent to prison for life.

1 without possibility of parole based on the since discredited testimony of  
2 eyewitnesses, one of whom got a deal that was suppressed by Defendants Winn and  
3 Razanskas. For over seventeen years, Mr. Anthony adamantly denied his guilt and  
4 did all he could to challenge his conviction. On September 30, 2011, after an  
5 extensive evidentiary hearing on Mr. Anthony's petition for writ of habeas corpus,  
6 Judge Kelvin Filer of the Los Angeles County Superior Court reversed Mr.  
7 Anthony's conviction and on November 18, 2011, the District Attorney's office  
8 dismissed the charges.

9       5. In overturning the conviction, the court found that Mr. Anthony's  
10 conviction was based on materially false evidence and suppression of material  
11 evidence favorable of innocence, and that the combination of all errors clearly  
12 established a reasonable probability of a different outcome. The court found no  
13 doubt that John Jones was the prosecution's key witness, was "an inherently  
14 unreliable witness," and that as a result of Defendants' misconduct, the jury did not  
15 hear all of the truth about John Jones. Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Law. pp.  
16 18-19. Police concealed that John Jones received a "quid pro quo" for his  
17 testimony, a fact John Jones denied at trial. Jones' false testimony on this point was  
18 compounded by the Defendants' failure to correct that perjured testimony or to  
19 inform the deputy district attorney prosecuting Mr. Anthony of the truth. "It  
20 naturally follows that if a witness's false testimony is corrected by the prosecution,  
21 his 'willingness to lie under oath is exposed and his credibility is irreparably  
22 damaged. [citations omitted]" [J]ones Jones [sic] testimony was inherently false,  
23 and the showing of its falseness undermines the reviewing courts [sic] confidence  
24 in the outcome of the trial. [citations omitted]" Finding of Fact and Conclusions of  
25 Law, pp. 21-22.

26       6. The court also found that the additional misconduct from Defendants  
27 further prejudiced Mr. Anthony and resulted in his wrongful conviction. "In short,  
28 petitioner's [Mr. Anthony's] claim that his conviction was based on material false

1 testimony from John Jones is well-founded and has been established by evidence  
2 presented at the hearing. The effect of this error was compounded by information  
3 contained in the claims of *Brady* error, to wit, failure to disclose that John Jones'  
4 daughters were eyewitnesses; not turning over the information that Arthur Jones  
5 incorrectly picked a 'filler' when he looked at the 6-pack that contained Reggie  
6 Cole; and not revealing that Ronald Brock, another security guard at Martin Luther  
7 King Hospital, was shown 6-packs and did not identify Reggie Cole or petitioner."  
8 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, p. 19-20.

9       7.     Based on accumulated errors at trial, the Court concluded that Mr.  
10    Anthony was denied due process and a fair trial, saying, “This Court firmly believes  
11    that had the jury heard the evidence that was omitted or excluded, ... it likely would  
12    have affected the outcome of the trial.” Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, p.  
13    24.

14 8. Mr. Anthony spent more than 17 years in custody as a result of the  
15 wrongful actions of the Los Angeles Police Department and defendants Winn and  
16 Razanskas.

17        9.        In addition, the policies and customs of the Los Angeles Police  
18 Department were moving forces behind the violations of Mr. Anthony's rights. As a  
19 result of these actions, Mr. Anthony was deprived of the one thing all innocent  
20 people deserve: freedom.

III.

## PARTIES

23 10. Plaintiff Obie Steven Anthony III, is a resident of the State of  
24 California and resided within the jurisdiction of the State of California at all times  
25 herein alleged.

26 11. At all times relevant herein, Defendant Marcella Winn was employed  
27 by and working on behalf of the Los Angeles Police Department, and resided within  
28 the jurisdiction of the State of California. In her capacity as a Los Angeles Police

1 Department officer, she actively participated in the investigation resulting in the  
2 prosecution and wrongful conviction of Mr. Anthony. Defendant Winn is sued in  
3 her individual capacity.

4 12. At all times relevant herein, Defendant Peter Razanskas was employed  
5 by and working on behalf of the Los Angeles Police Department, and resided within  
6 the jurisdiction of the State of California. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Mr.  
7 Razanskas is currently retired. In his capacity as a Los Angeles Police Department  
8 officer and detective, he actively participated in the investigation resulting in the  
9 prosecution and wrongful conviction of Mr. Anthony. Pursuant to his duties,  
10 Defendant Razanskas was also responsible for the supervision and training of  
11 Defendant Winn. Defendant Razanskas is sued in his individual capacity, and for  
12 his failure to properly supervise Defendant Winn.

13        13. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant City of Los Angeles was a  
14 public entity, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. The  
15 Los Angeles Police Department is, and at all times herein alleged, was an agency of  
16 the City of Los Angeles.

17        14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants  
18 sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, were employees of the Los Angeles  
19 Police Department, and were at all relevant times acting in the course and scope of  
20 their employment and agency. Each Defendant is the agent of the other. Plaintiff  
21 alleges that each of the Defendants named as a "Doe" was in some manner  
22 responsible for the acts and omissions alleged herein, and Plaintiff will seek leave of  
23 this Court to amend the Complaint to allege such names and responsibility when  
24 that information is ascertained.

IV.

## GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

27       15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that, at all times  
28 herein mentioned, each of the Defendants was the agent and/or employee and/or co-

1 conspirator of each of the remaining Defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter  
2 alleged, was acting within the scope of such agency, employment and/or conspiracy,  
3 and with the permission and consent of other co-defendants

4 16. Each paragraph of this Complaint is expressly incorporated into each  
5 cause of action which is a part of this Complaint.

6       17. The acts and omissions of all Defendants were engaged in maliciously,  
7 callously, oppressively, wantonly, recklessly, and with deliberate indifference to the  
8 rights of Plaintiff.

V.

## FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

## A. BACKGROUND

12        18. This claim arises from the investigation, prosecution, conviction, and  
13 incarceration of Obie Steven Anthony III for crimes that he did not commit. He was  
14 only nineteen years old when arrested. Mr. Anthony was in custody for over  
15 seventeen years, from his arrest on June 25, 1994, to his release on October 4, 2011.  
16 Mr. Anthony served all of these seventeen years in custody in maximum security  
17 prisons and was therefore subject to the severe limitations and indignities inherent in  
18 such settings. Further, because of his sentence of life without the possibility of  
19 parole, Mr. Anthony was subject to even more restrictions and fewer opportunities  
20 while in prison. Mr. Anthony experienced the fear and anxiety of being imprisoned  
21 with the State's most serious and violent offenders. More fundamentally, Mr.  
22 Anthony lost his youth and the years during which he would have gone to school,  
23 pursued a career, and raised a family.

24 19. From his arrest and throughout his seventeen years in custody, Mr.  
25 Anthony proclaimed his innocence and relentlessly worked to procure his release by  
26 showing that a miscarriage of justice occurred. In pursuit of relief, he filed multiple  
27 *pro se* petitions for writs of habeas corpus at all 3 levels of California state court, as  
28 well as filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in federal court, before obtaining

1 pro bono counsel to conduct the investigation and file the successful petition  
2 necessary to demonstrate his innocence. Mr. Anthony refused to accept any plea  
3 bargain, always maintaining his innocence.

4       20. During his time in custody, while working to prove his innocence, Mr.  
5 Anthony dedicated his time to improving and educating himself. He earned his  
6 General Educational Development degree (GED), purchased and read self-help  
7 books, studied various religions, conducted religious services, learned trades  
8 available to him including upholstery, and worked continuously, eventually earning  
9 a job as a teacher's aide and then a teacher's clerk.

10      21. Mr. Anthony's resilience and knowledge that he was innocent allowed  
11 him to survive and even be productive while in prison, but tragically, some of the  
12 best years of his life were taken from him based on the unconstitutional acts of  
13 officers of the Los Angeles Police Department. He was deprived of the rights and  
14 privileges our society holds most dear: freedom, and the ability to raise a family and  
15 pursue a career.

16 **B. INVESTIGATION**

17      22. The sole evidence against Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole were three  
18 eyewitness identifications provided by John Jones, Arthur Jones and Victor Trejo at  
19 trial. The evidence presented through the 2010-2011 habeas proceedings for Mr.  
20 Anthony showed that these eyewitness identifications were the product of improper  
21 influence by the LAPD and its detectives which was not disclosed to the defense. As  
22 noted by the Superior Court granting the habeas, the case rose and fell with the false  
23 testimony of John Jones:

24        “There is no doubt that John Jones was the key witness for the  
25 prosecution in this case . . . , it all started with John Jones’ whisper to  
26 Detective Winn – ‘Psst, officer, they ran that-a-way. From that point  
27 forward, the detectives built their case around evidence originating  
28 from John Jones and this is the evidence that was presented to the

1       jury.’’’ *In re Obie Anthony*, No. BA097736, Slip Op., at 18 (Sup. Ct.  
2       Cal. September 30, 2011).

3       23. On March 27, 1994, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Felipe Angeles  
4 Gonzales, Victor Trejo and Luis Jimenez drove to John Jones's house of prostitution  
5 on the corner of 49<sup>th</sup> Street and Figueroa Street in Los Angeles. Mr. Gonzales  
6 exited the car, went to the front door and asked repeatedly for Melinda. The  
7 gatekeeper to John Jones's operation did not open the door for Mr. Gonzales, but  
8 instead told him numerous times that Melinda was busy, and to come back the  
9 following day. As Mr. Gonzales walked back to the car, three or four African-  
10 American males approached him and his two friends in the car. One man pushed  
11 Mr. Gonzales up against the back of the car, while another opened the passenger  
12 side door, yelled at the Mr. Trejo and Mr. Jimenez to give him their money, and  
13 tried to pull Mr. Jimenez out of the car. When Mr. Trejo touched the man's arm, he  
14 began shooting at them, wounding both Mr. Trejo and Mr. Jimenez. Mr. Trejo  
15 drove off after being shot multiple times. As he was driving away, he saw the men  
16 pushing Mr. Gonzales, and then heard more shots as he turned the corner, but did  
17 not see what happened.

18        24. Police found Mr. Gonzales dead at the scene. He was lying face down  
19 on Figueroa Street, near the corner of 49<sup>th</sup> and Figueroa. The medical examiner  
20 determined that the bullet that killed him had a 40-degree downward angle, and was  
21 consistent with a distance shot. Both Mr. Trejo and Mr. Jimenez were hospitalized  
22 for a month for serious gunshot wounds.

23        25.      Homicide detectives Marcella Winn and Peter Razanskas were  
24 assigned to the case. Defendant Winn was the lead on the case, even though she had  
25 yet to receive the results from her detective test, was a detective trainee, and had  
26 never participated in a homicide investigation prior to this one. Defendant  
27 Razanskas, an experienced homicide detective, was her supervisor on the case.

28 26. On March 28, 1994, at approximately 4:00 a.m., John Jones called

1 down to Defendant Winn and said, "Pssst, they went that-a-way." After Detective  
2 Winn pleaded with him for a few minutes, John Jones agreed to come down and  
3 speak to her. When he came downstairs, John Jones told Detective Winn that he  
4 had seen the entire incident from his window on the second floor. He claimed that  
5 he had seen a black I-Roc or Camaro drive down 49<sup>th</sup> Street, make a U-turn and stop  
6 at the stop sign. He then saw four African-American males, "youngsters," come  
7 across the street from the auto repair shop toward the car. Suspect one stated, "Give  
8 me your money, give me all the money, get out of the car." Suspect two said, "Kill  
9 him, kill him." Suspect one pulled Mr. Gonzales out of the vehicle or grabbed him  
10 as he was getting in and shot him. Jones then made his presence known by yelling  
11 at the suspects, at which point suspects one and two began shooting at him. Jones  
12 described the suspects as follows: Suspect one was 5'7" to 5'8" with very sharp,  
13 distinguished features and very dark skin. Suspect two had a light complexion with  
14 short hair. The only information he was able to provide about suspects three and  
15 four was that they were African-American. At the preliminary hearing, John Jones  
16 testified that he was not sure whether there were three or four perpetrators and  
17 thought that the fourth may have been "a dog."

18 27. On March 28, 1994, at approximately 11:30 a.m., Defendants Winn and  
19 Razanskas returned to John Jones's house of prostitution. John Jones took them up  
20 on the roof of his building, allegedly to observe the crime scene from above.  
21 Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed the fact that John Jones took them to  
22 the roof, their belief that he was up on the roof during the shooting, and not on the  
23 second floor as he claimed, and the reasons for that belief.

24 28. While they were on the roof, Defendant Razanskas collected and  
25 pocketed some expended bullets. Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed the  
26 fact that there were expended bullets on the roof, and failed to disclose evidence  
27 indicating that either John Jones or his security fired guns from the roof.

28 29. That same morning, John Jones provided Defendants Winn and

1 Razanskas with the surveillance video from the camera that monitored his front  
2 door. Because the tape showed evidence of his prostitution operation, before  
3 handing it over, he had the detectives assure him that they would not use the tape  
4 against him.

5 30. On that tape, one sees Mr. Gonzales approach the door and get sent  
6 away, hears the gunshots approximately one minute after he walks away from the  
7 door, and then after the shots stop, sees one of John Jones's men pass a gun off to  
8 the person behind him and then go outside to view the scene. The first set of  
9 gunshots are rapid fire, but the second set are louder shots from a different gun that  
10 are more spaced and deliberate, as if someone was taking aim and firing.

11 31. When Defendants Winn and Razanskas watched the tape with Jones,  
12 they asked him if he had seen a third shooter. He said no and said that he had told  
13 them everything that he knew. Again, Defendants Winn and Razanskas failed to  
14 report this statement, and suppressed that statement throughout the trial, even when  
15 Jones testified to the contrary.

16 32. In fact, the only record of this interaction with John Jones is in  
17 Defendant Winn's log and follow-up report, both of which indicate only that John  
18 Jones provided the surveillance tape to the detectives that morning.

19 33. On March 31, 1994, Defendants Winn and Razanskas interviewed John  
20 Jones at the police station. They asked him to come in for an interview because they  
21 believed that he was not telling him everything. According to Defendant Winn's  
22 report, during this interview, Jones told them that his girlfriend Carol Carty had  
23 alerted him to the robbery going on outside, and that as he was going to the window,  
24 gunfire erupted and he heard four shots. When he looked out the window, he saw a  
25 car careening around the corner onto Figueroa Street, and began to "yell" at the  
26 occupants of the vehicle because he thought they were doing the shooting. At that  
27 point, he realized he was being shot at from the other direction, turned and saw  
28 muzzle flashes from two guns from two men running down 49<sup>th</sup> Street away from

1 Figueroa and away from him. “At that time an unk [sic] citizen began to shoot at  
2 the guys who were shooting at me. It appeared as if the guy with the black coat on  
3 went down. I know this because I saw the guy in the gray coat help him. I did not  
4 see where the unknown citizen went, or who he is.” Defendant Winn’s log is more  
5 specific, indicating that John Jones told them that the “unknown citizen shot at  
6 suspects possibly wounding S1 in left leg.” Similarly, Defendant Winn’s statement  
7 of probable cause in support of the search warrant claims that John Jones said that  
8 “he knew that the suspect, wearing the black ¾ length jacket, was wounded because  
9 he heard him say ‘ouch’ and he saw him go down.”

10 34. Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed the following statements  
11 from the interviews of John Jones on March 28 and March 31, 1994: that on March  
12 28, 1994, John Jones took the detectives on the roof and denied ever seeing a third  
13 shooter; and that on March 31, 1994, he made statements suggesting that he himself  
14 was that third shooter. Specifically, they suppressed that on March 31, John Jones  
15 first told the detectives to look into whether one of the shooters had been shot; that  
16 in response, Detective Razanskas told Jones that whoever shot at the perpetrators  
17 was a hero; that John Jones, a convicted felon, asked, “What if he’s an ex-felon with  
18 a gun?”; that Detective Razanskas responded the man was a hero to whom he would  
19 like to give a medal; that Detective Razanskas further stated that they could refer to  
20 this person as the “unknown citizen,” and “just leave it at that;” and that John Jones  
21 then disclosed that, “the unknown citizen capped off six rounds.” It was determined  
22 during the 2011 habeas proceedings that John Jones was on the roof, and not in his  
23 apartment viewing the shooting from his window. The Defendants Winn and  
24 Razanskas suppressed this fact. During the 2010-2011 habeas proceedings, it was  
25 determined that the location on the roof matched the 40 degree downward angle and  
26 location of the body. Finally, the court found in the habeas proceedings that “there  
27 is ample circumstantial evidence to strongly suggest that either John Jones was the  
28 so called “third shooter” or knew who that shooter was,” but as a result of the

1 detectives' misconduct, the jury never heard any of that evidence.

2       35. Based on John Jones's statements suggesting that he had shot one of  
 3 the perpetrators in the leg, on March 31, 1994, Defendant Winn issued a medical  
 4 alert bulletin to area hospitals to watch for a homicide suspect seeking medical  
 5 treatment for a gun-shot leg injury.

6       36. In response to the bulletin, Los Angeles County Safety Police Officer  
 7 Arthur Jones called the detectives and said that on March 30, 1994, a suspect  
 8 matching the description in the bulletin approached Martin Luther King Hospital  
 9 and attempted to seek treatment for an injury to his left leg, which was wrapped in  
 10 white gauze. The man was limping and needed assistance to walk. When  
 11 questioned about the injury, the suspect became agitated and would not answer  
 12 questions. The man left without treatment. Arthur Jones saw two African-  
 13 American males assist the injured man, and all three left in a late model white  
 14 Toyota with traffic damage to the right fender.

15       37. Defendant Winn suppressed the fact that she showed six-pack  
 16 photospreads with Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony's photos to Ronald Brock, a safety  
 17 officer on the scene when the injured man came to the hospital for medical care, in  
 18 order for him to make an identification. She also suppressed the identity of Al  
 19 Wilson, a third safety officer who accompanied Arthur Jones in approaching and  
 20 questioning the injured man, and the fact that he was a witness, that she showed the  
 21 six-packs to Al Wilson, and he could not identify Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony.

22       38. In the meantime, on April 20, 1994, Michael Miller and Obie Anthony  
 23 were arrested for an alleged carjacking and kidnapping supposed to have occurred  
 24 on Century and Figueroa Streets. On April 21, 1994, Reggie Cole was arrested for  
 25 the same crimes. Months later, after this alleged crime made them suspects in the  
 26 Gonzales murder, the authorities would learn that no carjacking or kidnapping had  
 27 ever occurred.

28       39. Defendant Winn claimed that coincidentally, on April 28, 1994, she

1 received an “anonymous tip” from a caller who said that “Baby Day from the Five-  
 2 Deuce Avalon Crips made a move on 49<sup>th</sup> Street with two guys, and it went wrong.”

3       40. Defendants Winn and Razanskas claimed to obtain information that  
 4 “Baby Day” was Michael Miller, an active 92<sup>nd</sup> Street Hoover Crip. Michael  
 5 Miller’s moniker is actually “Baby Day Day.” “Day Day” was a common gang  
 6 moniker in Los Angeles at the time. The moniker “Baby Day Day” indicates that  
 7 person is the third generation of Day Days to join the gang. There were 14 known  
 8 Day Day’s who were African-American men and active gang members in Los  
 9 Angeles in 1994. Presumably, there were at least 14 Baby Day Day’s as well, but  
 10 the Defendants never disclosed the number of Baby Day Day’s known to the LAPD,  
 11 or any of their identities. Post-conviction habeas investigation revealed that John  
 12 Jones and his confederates had conducted their own “investigation” and had heard  
 13 that one of the perpetrators was “Baby Day” from the Five-Deuce Hoover Crips.  
 14 Mr. Anthony’s moniker was in fact “Little Day Day,” and at the time of the killing,  
 15 he was a Nine-Deuce Hoover Crip.

16       41. In 1994, there was no gang known as the Five-Deuce Avalon Crips.  
 17 There were other Five-Deuce Crips, such as the Five-Deuce Hoover Crips, but the  
 18 detectives did not investigate any such gangs, nor did they investigate whether there  
 19 were any “Baby Day’s” or “Baby Day Day’s” from any of those gangs. Instead,  
 20 they focused their investigation solely on Msrrs. Miller, Anthony and Cole, who  
 21 were Nine-Deuce Hoover Crips, a different gang from an entirely different area.

22       42. On April 28, 1994, Defendants Winn and Razanskas found out that  
 23 Michael Miller and two associates Reggie Cole and Obie Anthony were in custody,  
 24 having been arrested on April 20, 1994, for a Kidnap/Robbery. That same day she  
 25 ordered their booking photos. The following day, on April 29, Defendants Winn  
 26 and Razanskas compiled three suggestive six-packs. They placed Mr. Anthony’s  
 27 photograph in position #1 on card A, Mr. Cole in position #2 on card B, and Mr.  
 28 Miller in position #3 on card C. The six-packs were suggestive because John Jones

1 described suspect 1 as light-skinned and bald, and Mr. Anthony stands out in  
2 position #1 on Card A as the only person who is light-skinned and bald, especially  
3 because the photograph of him appears to be over-exposed and the background is  
4 also light. John Jones described suspect 2 as dark-skinned, and Mr. Cole stands out  
5 in position #2 on Card B as the most dark-skinned person, especially because the  
6 photo appears to be under-exposed even the background of his photograph is the  
7 darkest.

8       43.    Although Defendants Winn and Razanskas found out that Carol Canty  
9 was a witness when John Jones told them on March 31, 1994, they did not interview  
10 her until they showed her the six-packs at 8 a.m. on May 3, 1994. At that time, Ms.  
11 Canty circled someone else from the six-pack that included Mr. Anthony's  
12 photograph and indicated that he "fits description 70% He was seen brandishing  
13 shiny gun on victim and shouting 'Give it up, Give me all your money.' He was  
14 wearing a long gray coat, wool like." No reports include any description of the  
15 suspects provided by Carol Canty. Nor is there any indication in any report  
16 detailing what about the person Ms. Canty chose matched the person she saw and  
17 what differed.

18       44.    Defendants Winn and Razanskas next showed the six-packs to John  
19 Jones on May 3, 1994. They tapped on the photographs that they wanted him to  
20 select. At 8:35 a.m., John Jones selected Reggie Cole from card B and wrote that "if  
21 its [sic] not #2, it could be his brother." At 9:45 a.m., John Jones selected Mr.  
22 Anthony from card A. The detectives suppressed what was discussed in the hour and  
23 ten minutes between John Jones's selection of Mr. Cole and his selection of Mr.  
24 Anthony. While showing witness John Jones the six-pack with Mr. Anthony's  
25 photo, they improperly and unlawfully influenced the identification by pointing to  
26 Mr. Anthony as the perpetrator of the crime. Then, Defendant Winn falsely and  
27 erroneously represented in her police report that John Jones independently picked  
28 out Mr. Anthony as the perpetrator of the crime. Defendants Winn and Razanskas

1 improperly and unlawfully influenced John Jones' identification by providing him  
2 false and misleading information that made him confident that he was selecting the  
3 actual perpetrator. They told him that Mr. Anthony's moniker was "Baby Day," that  
4 he and Mr. Cole had been arrested together and were partners, that other people had  
5 identified them and Defendants were confident that they had the right men. When  
6 they did the live line-up, they told John Jones that Reggie Cole had a gunshot wound  
7 on his leg, which made John Jones certain that he had correctly identified both Mr.  
8 Anthony and Mr. Cole; told John Jones that one of the men he had identified had  
9 also been identified by Arthur Jones, a security guard at Martin Luther King  
10 Hospital who had seen the same person approach the hospital with a gunshot wound  
11 to the leg. John Jones never saw the perpetrators well enough to identify them.  
12 Defendant Winn concealed the fact that one of John Jones' daughters had seen the  
13 events, and Winn testified falsely at trial that the daughter had "seen nothing."

14 45. After Ms. Carty did not identify their suspects, and while the detectives  
15 were unable to locate the victims, John Jones was truly their only witness.

16 46. Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed the facts that they had  
17 already applied pressure to John Jones when they told him at the beginning of their  
18 investigation that his children could be removed as a result of his criminal activities.  
19 This further tainted his identifications of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole. After the  
20 detectives illegally influenced and convinced John Jones to identify their suspects  
21 and learned that he may be their only witness, their pressure on Jones increased.

22 47. LAPD officers were aware for years that John Jones was running a  
23 prostitution operation in his apartment building. John Jones pleaded guilty to  
24 pandering in 1983, and the probation report from that case indicates that the police  
25 had not only received information that Jones was running a sophisticated  
26 prostitution operation out of that building, but also sent an undercover officer to the  
27 building whom John Jones greeted, discussed how he had multiple prostitutes  
28 working for him and arranged for one of the prostitutes to provide services to the

1 officer. He continued to operate out of that building after his guilty plea. The 1994  
2 probation report indicates that he operated a sophisticated prostitution operation out  
3 the building on Figueroa and 49<sup>th</sup> Streets for 17 years. However, in contrast to their  
4 previous tolerance of Jones' illegal operation, on May 3, 1994, from 5:00 p.m. to  
5 9:15 p.m., just hours after John Jones and Carol Carty viewed the six-packs, the 77<sup>th</sup>  
6 Street Vice unit conducted surveillance on John Jones' building, watching  
7 prostitutes solicit customers on the street and then bring them into the building while  
8 the manager monitored activity from the front doorway. At 10:30 p.m., the officers  
9 entered the building and observed prostitutes in various states of undress as well as  
10 waiting customers who told them that they were there for sexual services.

11 48. On May 16, 1994, police executed a search warrant on Jones' building  
12 and found evidence throughout the building that it was a sophisticated prostitution  
13 operation including a store that sold condoms, food and other supplies for  
14 customers, detailed bookkeeping records tracking the women and their business, a  
15 .357 Smith & Wesson in John Jones's bedroom, 22 VHS tapes and 65 microcassette  
16 tapes. Although police recovered a .357 Smith & Wesson from John Jones's  
17 building, and despite Jones's numerous statements indicating that he fired a gun  
18 during the incident, police never compared his gun to the bullet that likely killed Mr.  
19 Gonzales. Felipe Gonzales was killed by a through and through bullet. Police  
20 found a .38 special bullet in the street, in line with Mr. Gonzales's body. A .357 can  
21 fire a .38 special, and the rifling characteristics on the bullet indicated that a few  
22 manufacturers made guns, including Smith & Wesson, that could have fired the  
23 bullet that killed Mr. Gonzalez. After the search warrant was executed, John Jones  
24 was arrested on a pimping and pandering charges.

25 49. At 8:25 a.m. on the morning on June 24, 1994, almost three months  
26 after he claimed to have seen the men at the hospital, Defendants Winn and  
27 Razanskas showed the six-packs to Arthur Jones. Arthur Jones circled Mr.  
28 Anthony's photograph and wrote, "Number one is the one who come [sic] close to

1 look [sic] like subject, who came MLK hospital for medical treatment to left leg he  
2 did not receive treatment because he was ask [sic] how did he obtain his injury. He  
3 left location.”

4       50.     Arthur Jones’ also circled the photograph of someone other than Mr.  
5 Cole from card B and wrote, “Number one look’s [sic] like subject who was carring  
6 [sic] the other subject in to the MLK hospital and the [sic] both left together in a  
7 white Toyota.” This information was suppressed by Defendants Winn and  
8 Razanskas, and was not revealed until post-conviction proceedings.

9       51.     Further, when Arthur Jones testified at trial that he had not selected  
10 anyone other than Mr. Anthony from the six-packs, Detective Winn not only failed  
11 to correct this false testimony, but also actually supported it with her own perjured  
12 testimony that Arthur Jones had not identified anyone other than his tentative  
13 selection of Mr. Anthony as coming close to looking like the injured man.

14       52.     Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed other information  
15 surrounding Arthur Jones’ selections, including that they instructed him to select the  
16 photographs that looked closest to the people he had seen.

17       53.     Defendants Winn and Razanskas also showed the six-packs to two  
18 other security officers who had seen the men at the hospital, Ronald Brock and Al  
19 Wilson. However, these officers either did not identify Mr. Anthony or Mr. Cole or  
20 identified other people, and Defendant Winn failed to mention these facts in any  
21 report.

22       54.     When Arthur Jones revealed at trial that he was aware of at least one  
23 other person, Ronald Brock, who had viewed the six-packs at the hospital,  
24 Defendant Winn attempted to blunt the negative impact of this withheld information  
25 by claiming that “Mr. Brock or Brockson” had not been paying attention and had  
26 not really seen anything, and that she had only shown him the six-packs to try to  
27 refresh his memory. However, Detective Winn testified years later that she would  
28 not show someone a six-pack unless they had indicated that there was a chance they

1 could make an identification. Further, Arthur Jones has always maintained that the  
2 other officers approached and questioned the injured man with him, giving them  
3 ample opportunity to view the men and make an identification. Finally, Detective  
4 Winn never revealed that there was a third safety officer, Al Wilson, to whom she  
5 had shown the six-packs or the outcome of that identification procedure.

6 55. On June 24, 1994, at approximately 10:25 p.m., the Defendants Winn  
7 and Razanskas showed the six-packs to Luis Jimenez and Victor Trejo. Mr.  
8 Jimenez did not identify anyone. Victor Trejo circled Mr. Anthony's photograph  
9 and wrote that he "looks like the suspect who opened the car door and shot me and  
10 Luis." He explained at the preliminary hearing that he did not believe he was  
11 identifying the actual perpetrator, but rather someone who looked like him but was  
12 not him. The June 24 interview is summarized in Defendant Winn's Follow-Up  
13 Investigation Report, which does not include any descriptions of the perpetrators.

14 56. On June 27, 1994, Detective Winn authored a Follow-Up Investigation  
15 Report, and also later authored a July 15, 1994 Statement of Probable Cause that she  
16 signed under penalty of perjury in request of a Search Warrant for Mr. Cole and Mr.  
17 Anthony's residences, their persons to be searched for bullet wounds, and their  
18 clothing booked into property when they were arrested. In these two documents,  
19 similar to her suppression of material facts in her March 31, 1994 report, Defendant  
20 Winn concealed the following facts: that John Jones provided an initial statement  
21 that was a compilation of what others had told him and was completely different  
22 than his March 31 statement; that John Jones took the detectives on the roof upon  
23 which they saw and collected expended bullets; that John Jones denied seeing or  
24 knowing anything about a third shooter prior to disclosing that someone had fired at  
25 the two shooters; John Jones's statements suggesting that he is the "unknown  
26 citizen" who fired a gun during the incident; any of the statements or actions that  
27 made the detectives suspect that John Jones was on the roof during the incident and  
28 was the "unknown citizen"; the fact that John Jones was running a house of

1 prostitution and had been recently arrested for pimping and pandering; and Arthur  
2 Jones' identification of a filler; that two additional safety Police Officers had not  
3 identified either Mr. Anthony or Mr. Cole ; and all of the statements Defendants had  
4 made and actions they had taken to improperly influence the identifications.

5       57. Detective Winn wrote in the Statement of Probable Cause for the  
6 Search Warrant that she expected to find weapons, clothing, shoes and other  
7 miscellaneous items to connect Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole to the crime. However,  
8 the search warrant, which was executed on or about July 20, 1994, revealed no such  
9 items. Instead, the detectives confiscated shoes that did not match the fresh  
10 shoeprints they had photographed from the crime scene. They found that the  
11 clothing booked into property did not match the descriptions of the clothing they  
12 had received from witnesses. They learned that neither Mr. Anthony, nor Mr.  
13 Cole's fingerprints, matched the 11 usable fingerprints recovered from the victim's  
14 car after the victims had been excluded. The detectives did find a healed bullet  
15 wound on Reggie Cole's leg, only to later learn, that Mr. Cole's medical records  
16 demonstrated that Mr. Cole received that wound when he was 12 years old,  
17 approximately six years before this crime occurred, in a different state. Still the  
18 detectives never even looked into whether someone else committed this crime.

19       58. On August 11, 1994, live lineups with Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole were  
20 conducted. John Jones identified both men. Carol Carty did not attend the lineup.  
21 Arthur Jones left blank the location to indicate who the suspect was for Mr.  
22 Anthony's lineup, and in remarks wrote that Mr. Anthony "look [sic] like suspect he  
23 had curly hair/or jerry curl." He selected Mr. Cole from the second lineup and  
24 wrote, "number five but his hair was cut close to his head." Luis Jimenez did not  
25 identify anyone. Victor Trejo did not select anyone from Mr. Anthony's lineup, and  
26 selected a filler from Mr. Cole's lineup.

27       59. Other than the testimony of the three eyewitnesses whose  
28 identifications were the by-product of illegal conduct by Defendants Winn and

1 Razanskas, there was no other evidence linking them to the murder. Indeed, the  
2 affirmative evidence, the 11 usable fingerprints, the shoe prints, and the bullet  
3 wound showed they did not commit the crime, and the Defendants deliberately  
4 ignored this affirmative evidence pointing to Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony's  
5 innocence.

6 60. Based on Defendant Winn's Follow-Up Investigation Report and  
7 presentation of the case, on June 28, 1994, Deputy District Attorney Liz Ratinoff  
8 filed charges against Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole alleging one count of murder with  
9 special allegations, three counts of attempted murder, and two counts of attempted  
10 robbery.

11 **C. SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS**

12 61. In presenting the case to the District Attorney, for filing, Defendant  
13 Detective Winn did not provide any information about: the fact and identity of  
14 witnesses who had not identified Mr. Anthony or Mr. Cole; the fact that Arthur  
15 Jones had identified a filler; John Jones' initial statement that was based on a  
16 compilation of information from other people; their theory that John Jones was on  
17 the roof during the shooting and the reasons for that theory; John Jones' initial  
18 denial of seeing or knowing anything about a third shooter, his subsequent  
19 statements implying that he was that third shooter, and her suspicion that he was the  
20 third shooter; John Jones' pending charges for pimping and pandering and his prior  
21 convictions for manslaughter and pandering in the same building; or any of the  
22 statements and actions Defendant Detectives made to improperly influence the  
23 identifications.

24 62. At the preliminary hearing on September 12, 1994, two months after  
25 detectives found the bullet wound in Mr. Cole's leg, Arthur Jones switched his  
26 tentative selection of Mr. Anthony as coming closest to looking like the injured man  
27 to a positive identification of Mr. Cole as the injured man and a positive  
28 identification of Mr. Anthony as the person who had assisted him. In the 2010-2011

1 post-conviction habeas proceeding, it was stipulated that if called as a witness,  
2 Arthur Jones would have testified in conformance with his testimony at Mr. Cole's  
3 motion to strike. At the motion to strike hearing, he testified that the detectives told  
4 him prior to his testimony that they had caught the perpetrators and had a case, and  
5 that one of the men he had identified at the live lineup had been shot in the leg.  
6 Defendants Winn and Razanskas suppressed this information at the preliminary  
7 hearing and trial.

8       63. At the trial that commenced on July 13, 1995, Victor Trejo identified  
9 Mr. Anthony as the man who shot him and Luis Jimenez. He admitted that he had  
10 his doubts about Mr. Anthony when first shown the six-pack photospread with Mr.  
11 Anthony's photo and did not believe at that time that he was selecting the actual  
12 perpetrator but rather someone who looked like him; that he could not identify Mr.  
13 Anthony at the live line-up; that he had admitted at the preliminary hearing that he  
14 never really got a good look at Mr. Anthony; and that the photograph of Mr.  
15 Anthony had helped him to remember and he subsequently saw Mr. Anthony in his  
16 dreams, which is how he was able to identify him in court. He failed to mention that  
17 prior to identifying Mr. Anthony at the preliminary hearing, the Defendants, Winn  
18 and Razanskas, fed him information that they had caught the men who had shot him  
19 and killed his friend.

20       64. Carol Canty, John Jones' common-law wife, testified that on the night  
21 of the shooting, she heard noises outside her window, looked out and saw a man  
22 standing on the passenger side of the car, stick a gun inside the window of the car.  
23 She saw another man who was bald waving a gun at people, telling them to "give it  
24 up, give me the money." She did not identify Mr. Anthony at trial, and admitted  
25 that she picked another man in the six-pack photospread with Mr. Anthony's photo,  
26 and stated that at the time she selected the photo she was 70% sure she picked the  
27 correct person.

28       65. The medical examiner testified at trial that Mr. Gonzalez died of a

1 through-and-through gunshot wound to the back. The trajectory of the bullet was  
2 from the right side to his left side downward at 40 degrees. The medical examiner  
3 further found that the fatal wound was consistent with a distant shot. At the 2010-  
4 2011 habeas proceedings, it was stipulated by the parties that expert testimony  
5 would establish that a shot from the roof of John Jones' apartment building was  
6 consistent with a 40 degree downward angle.

7 66. John Jones also identified Obie Anthony at trial. He testified that on  
8 the night of the murder, Mr. Anthony looked at him right in the eyes although when  
9 he first spoke to police he described the suspect he later identified as Mr. Anthony  
10 as having "unknown eyes." He further testified that he saw Mr. Anthony when he  
11 was 30 to 40 feet away, running down a dark street away from John Jones, and only  
12 saw his face when he allegedly spun around to shoot at John Jones while continuing  
13 to run away. Although the police found bullet casings at the crime scene, they  
14 found none in the area from which Jones claimed the perpetrators shot at him.

15 67. Arthur Jones testified at trial and identified Mr. Anthony as the man  
16 who came to Martin Luther King Hospital assisting the injured man. This was after  
17 he first said when shown the six-pack photo spread that Mr. Anthony came closest  
18 to looking like the subject who came to the hospital with an injury to his left leg, but  
19 then switched his identification at the preliminary hearing to indicate that Mr.  
20 Anthony assisted the man with the injury to his left leg, after Defendants Winn and  
21 Razanskas determined that it was Mr. Cole that had a bullet wound to his left leg.  
22 Defendants Winn and Razanskas concealed the fact that Arthur Jones'  
23 identifications of Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony were the product of undue influence by  
24 them, and were inherently unreliable: they concealed the fact that Arthur Jones  
25 identified someone else other than Mr. Cole as the person who assisted the injured  
26 man [now Mr. Anthony at trial] when shown the six-pack; Defendant Winn  
27 compounded this material concealment by falsely testifying that Arthur Jones had  
28 not identified anyone other than his tentative selection of Mr. Anthony as coming

1 closest to looking like the injured man; and Defendants Winn and Razanskas  
2 concealed the fact that they instructed him to select photos that looked closest to the  
3 persons who came to the hospital, not the persons who he actually saw.

4       68.    In the defense case for Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony, an eyewitness  
5 identification expert, Kathy Pezdek, Ph.D., testified as to factors that could affect  
6 the reliability of the eyewitness identifications by Victor Trejo, Arthur Jones and  
7 John Jones. These factors included alcohol consumption, lengthy delay between the  
8 crime and viewing the six-pack photospreads, distractions, stress, weapons focus,  
9 limited viewing time, and lighting and physical distance. Noticeably absent from  
10 Dr. Pezdek's testimony was the unlawful and unconstitutional conduct, discussed  
11 above, by Defendants Winn and Razanskas that tainted the identifications, including  
12 tapping on the photos of Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony when showing John Jones the  
13 six-packs, and feeding the eyewitnesses information about the crime and the  
14 suspects that would ensure positive identifications, because the Defendants  
15 suppressed that information.

16       69.    Mr. Cole also presented alibi witnesses who testified that Mr. Cole was  
17 home at the time the crime was committed.

18       70.    Mr. Anthony testified that he had nothing to do with the crime, that he  
19 was home at the time of the murder, and called three alibi witnesses who testified  
20 that he was at home at the time the crime was committed.

21       71.    Based on the false and tainted eyewitness testimony of John Jones,  
22 Arthur Jones and Victor Trejo, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole were wrongfully tried  
23 and convicted.

24       //

25       //

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1     **D. JOHN JONES COMMITTED PERJURY AT THE PRELIMINARY  
2     HEARING AND TRIAL, AND DEFENDANTS, ALTHOUGH AWARE  
3     OF IT, NEVER ADVISED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE  
4     FACT.**

5         72. From the very moment that John Jones was arrested on pimping and  
6 pandering charges in May 1994, he sought the assistance of Defendant Winn to  
7 procure some kind of deal or help with his case. Defendants Winn and Ranzanskas  
8 procured a deal for John Jones in exchange for his testimony against Mr. Cole and  
9 Mr. Anthony, but concealed the deal, and allowed John Jones to testify falsely that  
10 he did not receive any benefits for testifying against Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony, and  
11 did not correct John Jones' perjurious testimony that he did not receive any benefits  
12 for his testimony.

13         73. Only during the post-conviction habeas investigation, it was learned  
14 that the deputy district attorney's initial offer to John Jones after his May 1994  
15 arrest, and prior to June 8, 1994, was six years in state prison. The habeas  
16 proceedings further revealed that on July 21, 1994, Defendant Winn called the Los  
17 Angeles Deputy District Attorney prosecuting John Jones, and indicated that, "D is a  
18 witness in a 187 and a V on a 664/187. He has assisted in other 187's. She wants to  
19 recommend leniency on this case. I told her Capt. had to take write a letter to Bill  
20 Hodgman addressing these issues. She will take care of it." John Jones' attorney  
21 called the Jones deputy district attorney on July 25, 1994, stating that John Jones "is  
22 an informant for LAPD."

23         74. On August 17, 1994, John Jones' counsel told the deputy district  
24 attorney that he was continuing to check "with Det re use of D as a snitch" and  
25 understood that the agreement would have to be approved by the then-District  
26 Attorney Gil Garcetti. The notes indicate that Detective Winn continued to work  
27 with John Jones' attorney to procure a deal for him.

28         75. On September 8, 1994, just 4 days before the September 12, 1994

1 preliminary hearing, Defendant Winn procured a letter, following the very  
2 procedure outlined by the Jones' deputy district attorney, to have her captain write a  
3 letter to obtain "leniency." Defendant Winn's letter, signed by Martin Pomeroy,  
4 Acting Director Office of Operations, Los Angeles Police Department, requested a  
5 deal for Jones in exchange for his testifying against Mr. Cole and Mr. Anthony:

6 "On September 9, 1994, John Jones is to appear . . . (Case No. BA096384).

7 Mr. Jones was arrested for pimping and pandering by vice officers of this  
8 Department.

9 Prior to and after his arrest in May 1994, Mr. Jones has been supplying  
10 information to the detectives of South Bureau Homicide. This information has  
11 lead to the arrest of two persons for murder.

12 Additionally, he has provided the identity of other suspects involved in  
13 ongoing homicide investigations. Mr. Jones is scheduled to appear in the  
14 preliminary hearing of these two individuals on September 12, 1994.

15 In view of Mr. Jones' cooperation, it is requested that he be given special  
16 consideration at the time of sentencing and be placed on probation. If you  
17 desire any further information, please contact Detective Marcella Winn, South  
18 Bureau Homicide . . . ."

19 76. At the preliminary hearing, John Jones identified Mr. Cole and Mr.  
20 Anthony as the perpetrators of the crime. Between the preliminary hearing and the  
21 trial, a second letter was written on October 12, 1994, and signed by Larry Goebel,  
22 Commanding Officer of the 77<sup>th</sup> Street Police Station. The letter states that it was  
23 his "understanding that Mr. Jones is the only witness in a homicide case that  
24 Operations-South Bureau Homicide is handling," and that 77<sup>th</sup> Street Vice [the  
25 division that arrested Jones on the pandering charge], "concurs with the Office of  
26 the Chief of Police in this matter, and will cooperate fully with the Los Angeles  
27 District Attorney's office." On November 8, 1994, shortly after this letter, John  
28 Jones pled guilty to Count 1, which carried a term of 3, 4 or 5 years, and with his

1 prior strike, was to be doubled in length. He was allowed to plead to pimping, count  
 2 1, instead of count 2, pandering, or running a house of prostitution. On the record  
 3 the Jones court states that John Jones will be put on probation, and asks whether  
 4 anyone promised him anything "**other than what we talked about this morning** to  
 5 get you to plead guilty. [emphasis added]."

6       77. The Jones deputy district attorney notes of December 8, 1994 indicate  
 7 that John Jones is a snitch, and the judge sentencing him asked whether he should be  
 8 sentenced before or after his testifying in the murder trial. On January 24, 1995, the  
 9 Jones deputy district attorney wrote a disposition report, stating that John Jones has  
 10 a prior for pandering, "[h]owever since his arrest he has given information and  
 11 testified in 2 murder cases which resulted in the convictions of two people for  
 12 murder. The LAPD has written letters requesting these factors be considered in a  
 13 dispo of this case. Therefore it was agreed to strike the prior and take a plea to 266f  
 14 for probation." Without the prior being struck, Jones faced 14 years and 8 months  
 15 in prison. The probation report prepared for him recommended the high end of the  
 16 pimping charge, count 1, and if he received the strike, he would have received 12  
 17 years.

18       78. On January 24, 1995, with his testimony already locked in for trial,  
 19 John Jones was sentenced to probation. As the Court stated in the 2010-11 habeas  
 20 proceedings, John Jones received a "quid pro quo" for his testimony against Mr.  
 21 Anthony, and this deal was concealed from the defense at trial. Defendants Winn  
 22 and Razanskas procured this deal for John Jones; concealed it from Mr. Anthony's  
 23 defense during the murder trial; allowed John Jones to perjure himself about the  
 24 deal; and Defendant Winn covered-up the benefit she obtained for John Jones in her  
 25 own testimony. Probation was a clear benefit; John Jones avoided not only many  
 26 years of state prison, but also jail time.

27       79. During the trial, in July 1995, John Jones testified as follows:

28       "Q. DID YOU RECEIVE SPECIAL TREATMENT?"

1 "A. WHAT DO YOU MEAN SPECIAL TREATMENT?"

2 "Q. DID YOU RECEIVE SPECIAL TREATMENT?"

3 "A. I WAS ARRESTED, HAULED INTO COURT. NO."

4 80. Defendant Winn was present throughout John Jones' testimony, and  
5 made no effort to correct his perjurious testimony, even though she knew he  
6 received a deal and avoided substantial state prison time. With regard to seeking  
7 help, John Jones further perjured himself by testifying that his cooperation had  
8 nothing to do with getting less time, and that he was told by Detective Winn she  
9 could not do anything for him:

10 "Q. NEVER ASKED FOR ANY HELP?"

11 "A. YES. I ASKED FOR HELP. THEY TOLD ME IT WASN'T THEIR  
12 DEPARTMENT AND THERE WASN'T ANYTHING THEY COULD DO."

13 "Q. WHO DID YOU ASK FOR HELP?"

14 "A. DETECTIVE WINN."

15 81. This testimony was false and Defendant Winn allowed this perjured  
16 testimony to go uncorrected. John Jones knew in his case he was receiving a deal,  
17 and Defendants Winn and Razankas made sure he got a deal for his testimony. The  
18 testimony was important: In closing argument, the prosecution argued that  
19 probation was routine for his conviction, and that John Jones was not receiving a  
20 benefit:

21 "IS HE A SNITCH WHEN HE SIMPLY DESCRIBED TO THE POLICE  
22 WHAT HE SAW AND THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT [the  
23 defense attorney's] ARTICULATE AND PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT  
24 THAT HE'S TRYING TO HELP HIS CASE OR GET A REWARD, WHEN  
25 YOU TEST IT WITH THE FACTS, IS NOT TRUE."

26 82. Defendants Winn and Razanskas failed to correct this argument by the  
27 district attorney that John Jones was not getting a benefit for his testimony.  
28 John Jones has admitted post-conviction that (1) he knew he was under police

1 scrutiny during the entire investigation of the murder case; (2) that he was charged  
 2 to ensure that he would be in court to testify against Mr. Anthony; and (3) that he  
 3 knew if he cooperated with the police, he would not go to prison, despite the  
 4 elaborate nature of his criminal prostitution enterprise. [“‘y’all sicked vice on me to  
 5 make sure I come to court . . . and I knew Raz [defendant Razanskas] wasn’t going  
 6 to let me go down, but he wanted to make sure I was in court.”]

7       83.    John Jones testified at the trial that he managed a building and  
 8 rented rooms, mostly to transients, and charged tenants visitor fees. He testified that  
 9 he gave rebates on those fees, which is what technically made him guilty of  
 10 pandering, and that he was not running a house of prostitution. Defendants Winn  
 11 and Ranzanskas well knew that he was running a house of prostitution, and allowed  
 12 him to testify falsely about his bordello, described by the probation department who  
 13 wrote that his was a “sophisticated prostitution operation” run out of his building for  
 14 17 years.

15       84.    John Jones testified falsely that he viewed the crime from a window on  
 16 the second floor, not from the roof, even though he had taken the detectives up on  
 17 the roof, showed them his vantage point from the roof and when they left, Defendant  
 18 Razanskas said, “He was up on that roof the whole time.” Still, Defendants Winn  
 19 and Razanskas allowed John Jones to testify falsely that he was on the second floor  
 20 when he viewed the crime.

21       85.    At trial, Jones denied doing the shooting the night of the murder. He  
 22 denied knowing the shooter. He denied that the police told him that as far as they  
 23 were concerned the guy who was shooting was like a hero, and he could stay  
 24 unknown. He claimed that the detectives had “grilled him” about the identity of the  
 25 third shooter. Defendant Winn failed to correct this false testimony at trial.

26       86.    Even John Jones, although denying that he denied received any kind of  
 27 deal or assistance at trial, revealed post-conviction that he knew the detectives had  
 28 him arrested and charged to put pressure on him, and that if he continued to

1 cooperate, they would not let him “go down” or serve any jail or prison time.

2       87. On August 2, 1995, both Reggie Cole and Mr. Anthony were convicted  
 3 of first-degree murder and special circumstances. Subsequently, the Superior Court  
 4 sentenced both men to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Mr.  
 5 Anthony was incarcerated on the charges on June 28, 1994, and remained in custody  
 6 until October 4, 2011, the date he was discharged after his habeas petition was  
 7 granted on September 30, 2011.

8 **E. AS A RESULT OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES POLICE  
 9 DEPARTMENT POLICIES, CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES VIOLATING  
 10 THE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM IMPROPER AND SUGGESTIVE  
 11 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS, AND POLICIES, CUSTOMS AND  
 12 PROCEDURES VIOLATING DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO EXONERATORY  
 13 INFORMATION, SUGGESTIVE EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION  
 14 PROCEDURES WERE EMPLOYED WITH EYEWITNESSES AND  
 15 DEFENDANTS WINN AND RAZANSKAS CONCEALED FROM THE  
 16 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND THE DEFENSE JOHN JONES'  
 17 STATUS AS AN INFORMANT AND BENEFITS HE RECEIVED IN HIS  
 18 OWN CASE**

19       88. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the Los Angeles Police  
 20 Department had no established or clear policy regarding the following issues  
 21 pertaining to informants: a) maintaining files and information regarding informants,  
 22 and benefits offered to or received by informants; b) ensuring that information  
 23 regarding benefits offered to or received by informants was provided to the  
 24 prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant was to testify; c) fully and  
 25 completely documenting police personnel's interactions with informants; d)  
 26 ensuring that the information and testimony provided by informants was reliable; e)  
 27 ensuring that, whether through inadvertence or design, police personnel did not  
 28 provide information to informants in a manner that suggested the provision of

1 answers for which they were looking; f) training police personnel in the provision of  
2 informant benefit information to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant  
3 was to testify; and g) supervising police personnel in the provision of informant  
4 benefit information to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant was to  
5 testify.

6 89. Plaintiff is informed and believes that to the extent that the Los Angeles  
7 Police Department had policies regarding the issues set out in the foregoing  
8 paragraph, the policies were not known to or implemented by police personnel in  
9 cases in which an informant received benefits and testified in a case. Not only were  
10 any such titular policies not implemented or followed, but the Los Angeles Police  
11 Department had a custom and practice of a) not maintaining files and information  
12 regarding informants, and benefits offered to or received by informants; b) failing to  
13 ensure that information regarding benefits offered to or received by informants, was  
14 provided to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant was to testify; c)  
15 fully and completely documenting police personnel's interactions with informants;  
16 d) failing to ensure that the information and testimony provided by informants was  
17 reliable; e) failing to ensure that , whether through inadvertence or design, police  
18 personnel did not provide information to informants in a manner that suggested the  
19 provision of answers for which they were looking; f) failing to properly or  
20 adequately train police personnel in the provision of informant benefit information  
21 to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant was to testify; and g) failing  
22 to properly or adequately supervise police personnel in the provision of informant  
23 benefit information to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the informant was to  
24 testify.

25 90. Because the policies, practices and customs set forth in the preceding  
26 two paragraphs meant that certain exculpatory, material information did not reach  
27 the prosecutors handling the case regarding which the information was exculpatory,  
28 it did not reach the defendants who needed the information in order to defend

1 themselves, thereby depriving them of a fair trial.

2       91. In addition, Plaintiff is informed and believes that the Los Angeles  
3 Police Department had no established or clear policy regarding the following issues  
4 pertaining to eyewitness identification: a) ensuring that eyewitness identification  
5 procedures complied with the requirements of due process, including those set out in  
6 *Manson v. Braithwaite*, 432 U.S. 98, (1977) and *Neil v. Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188  
7 (1972); b) ensuring that police personnel, whether through inadvertence or design,  
8 did not provide information to potential eyewitnesses that influenced the  
9 identification; c) fully and completely documenting police personnel's interactions  
10 with eyewitnesses; d) training police personnel to provide to the prosecutor  
11 eyewitness identification information that is exculpatory in the case in which the  
12 eyewitness was making an identification; and e) supervising police personnel in the  
13 provision of exculpatory eyewitness identification information to the prosecutor(s)  
14 in the case in which the eyewitness was making an identification.

15       92. Plaintiff is informed and believes that to the extent that the Los Angeles  
16 Police Department had policies regarding the issues set out in the foregoing  
17 paragraph, the policies were not implemented by police personnel in cases in which  
18 an eyewitness was used. Not only were no such titular policies implemented or  
19 followed, but the Los Angeles Police Department had a custom and practice of a)  
20 failing to ensure that eyewitness identification procedures complied with the  
21 requirements of due process, including those set out in *Manson v. Braithwaite* and  
22 *Neil v. Biggers*; b) failing to ensure that police personnel, whether through  
23 inadvertence or design, did not provide information to potential eyewitnesses that  
24 influenced the identification; c) failing to ensure that police personnel fully and  
25 completely documented their interactions with eyewitnesses; d) failing to properly  
26 or adequately train police personnel in the provision of eyewitness identification  
27 information that is exculpatory to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which the  
28 eyewitness was making an identification; and g) failing to properly or adequately

1 supervise police personnel in the provision of eyewitness identification information  
2 that is exculpatory to the prosecutor(s) in the case in which in which the eyewitness  
3 was making an identification.

4       93. The actions and inactions of the Los Angeles Police Department set  
5 forth in the preceding five paragraphs were known or should have been known to  
6 the policy makers responsible for the Los Angeles Police Department and occurred  
7 with deliberate indifference to either the recurring constitutional violations  
8 elaborated above, and or to the strong likelihood that constitutional rights would be  
9 violated as a result of failing to train, supervise or discipline in areas where the need  
10 for such training was obvious.

11       94. The actions and omissions of the Los Angeles Police Department set  
12 forth in the preceding six paragraphs were a motivating force behind the violations  
13 of Mr. Anthony's constitutional rights as set forth in this complaint.

14       95. In 1989-1990, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury reviewed evidence  
15 that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office and law enforcement  
16 throughout Southern California, including the City of Los Angeles Police  
17 Department, were in the practice of using informants to obtain false and fabricated  
18 confessions of criminal defendants. The pervasive use of these informants put in  
19 doubt many of the convictions obtained by the Los Angeles County District  
20 Attorney's Office. The period of inquiry by the Grand Jury spans from  
21 approximately 1979 to 1990, although there are references to convictions as early as  
22 1976.

23       96. Defendant City of Los Angeles had a duty to create a system in which  
24 information pertaining to informants, including John Jones, would be disseminated  
25 to deputy district attorneys prosecuting cases in which the informant was to testify.  
26 Deputy District Attorneys Robert Grace and George Castello prosecuted Mr.  
27 Anthony's preliminary hearing and trial. The City of Los Angeles' failure to do so  
28 resulted in the Anthony case prosecutors, and in turn the Anthony defense, having

1 no access to any impeachment information including benefits provided to John  
2 Jones prior to Mr. Anthony's conviction.

3 97. Plaintiff is informed and believes that based on the City's failure to  
4 create a system in which information pertaining to informants would be shared  
5 among personnel, would be able to be accessed by personnel, and would be shared  
6 with Deputy District Attorneys prosecuting the case in which the informant was to  
7 testify, and the failure to train police personnel to disseminate information  
8 pertaining to informants, the City of Los Angeles had a pattern and practice of  
9 permitting informants to testify falsely at trial that they were receiving little or no  
10 benefits for their testimony, when in truth and fact, these informants were receiving  
11 extensive benefits for their testimony and they were committing perjury through  
12 such testimony.

13 98. Plaintiff is informed and believes that based on the City's failure to  
14 create a system in which information pertaining to informants would be provided to  
15 Deputy District Attorneys prosecuting the case in which the informant was to  
16 testify, and their failure to train and supervise police personnel to disseminate  
17 information pertaining to informants to Deputy District Attorneys prosecuting the  
18 case in which the informant was to testify, the City of Los Angeles had a pattern and  
19 practice of using unreliable testimony of informants to secure criminal convictions,  
20 knowing that such testimony was false, or made in reckless disregard to the falsity  
21 of the informant's testimony.

22 **F. MR. ANTHONY'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**

23 99. From August 30, 2011, to September 14, 2011, the Los Angeles  
24 Superior Court held an evidentiary hearing with regard to Mr. Anthony's petition for  
25 writ of habeas corpus.

26 100. During that hearing, John Jones admitted that he relied more on  
27 information others relayed to him than what he had seen to make his identifications.  
28 The detectives provided him with information that made him confident in his

1 selections. He knew that if he cooperated against Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole, the  
2 detectives would make sure he did not go to prison for the pimping and pandering  
3 case, which he believed was brought only to put pressure on him to testify. He  
4 testified at the hearing that much of what he had testified to at trial was neither  
5 accurate, nor true.

6 101. John Jones admitted at the hearing that he had taken the detectives up  
7 on his roof to view the scene. He also testified that when initially talking about the  
8 third shooter or “unknown citizen,” the detectives told him that person was a hero.  
9 He asked them, “What if he’s an ex-felon with a gun?” and after being assured again  
10 that this person was a hero, said something about how the unknown citizen had  
11 capped off six rounds.

12 102. John Jones testified that he had told the detectives that his initial  
13 descriptions were compilations of what others had told him, and that he had not  
14 personally seen much of what he had described in his first interview. Specifically,  
15 much of the information had come from his daughters, but he only agreed to testify  
16 on condition that the detectives would keep his daughters out of the proceedings.

17 103. Angela Jones, John Jones’ daughter, testified that after seeing the initial  
18 altercation outside of her bedroom window, she went to tell her father what was  
19 happening. Her father headed toward the stairwell that went up to the roof, and she  
20 heard him on the roof during the time the shots were fired.

21 104. TJ Jones, Angela’s sister, testified that she watched the initial  
22 altercation until she heard something that indicated to her the men were going to  
23 start shooting, at which point she got down on the ground. She looked out the  
24 window again after the shooting stopped. She described to her father what she had  
25 seen.

26 105. Investigator Deborah Crawford testified that John Jones demonstrated  
27 to her how Detective Winn had tapped on Mr. Anthony’s photograph as she slid the  
28 six-pack toward him. She also testified that Angela Jones had described seeing her

1 father with guns all of the time, and also disclosed that her father's favored shooting  
2 location was the roof of their apartment building.

3 106. The parties stipulated that if called to testify, George Michael Newman  
4 would have testified in conformance with his testimony at Mr. Cole's motion to  
5 strike. There, Mr. Newman testified that John Jones told him that when Detective  
6 Winn presented the six-packs, she indicated which photograph she expected him to  
7 identify tapping her finger on a specific photograph.

8 107. The parties stipulated that if called to testify, then-deputy district  
9 attorney Ken Wullshleger would have testified that John Jones received a "really  
10 good" deal, and his case was not "routine."

11 108. Isaac Gaston described John Jones' security practices, including  
12 placing armed security guards on the roof at night, Jones carrying a .357 and going  
13 up on the roof himself.

14 109. Defendant Winn admitted to failing to report statements from John  
15 Jones that implied that he was the "unknown citizen" shooter, facts suggesting that  
16 he was on the roof during the incident and not in his bathroom window as he  
17 claimed at trial, and numerous statements bearing on Jones' credibility.

18 110. Tom Streed, an ex-homicide detective from San Diego, testified that if  
19 John Jones had been on the roof as opposed to the second story window as he  
20 claimed at trial, he would have been viewing the perpetrators from a greater distance  
21 and at an angle that would have impaired his view of their facial features. Further,  
22 firing a gun at night causes momentary blindness, and because Jones only saw the  
23 perpetrators for a few seconds at most, firing shots could have greatly affected his  
24 ability to see anything at all.

25 111. Luis Jimenez, a surviving victim, testified that the actual perpetrators  
26 were 30-35 years old, "not teenagers," while Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole were 19  
27 and 18 respectively at the time. He also testified that prior to the preliminary  
28 hearing, the detectives told Victor Trejo that they had caught the men who had shot

1 them and killed their friend, giving Mr. Trejo every reason to identify the two men  
 2 sitting at the defense table in orange jumpsuits.

3       112. The parties stipulated that if called to testify, Arthur Jones would have  
 4 testified in conformance with his Imperial County testimony at Mr. Cole's motion to  
 5 strike (see below §G). There, Arthur Jones testified that when asking him to make  
 6 identifications, the detectives told him that they had had made arrests and had a  
 7 case. They further told him that one of the people he had identified had a gunshot  
 8 wound to his leg. Arthur Jones also testified that Al Wilson, Ronald Brock, and a  
 9 nurse were with him when he approached the injured man. The detectives showed  
 10 the six-packs to Al Wilson and Ronald Brock. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brock told  
 11 Arthur Jones that they could have identified the people they had seen.

12       113. The parties stipulated that the dispatch records show that 5:46 am on  
 13 March 28, the morning after the murder, police took a suspect into custody. Current  
 14 LAPD records indicate they have no record of this incident in their files.

15       114. After hearing the testimony at the state court evidentiary hearing, the  
 16 Honorable Kelvin D. Filer, Los Angeles Superior Court, vacated Mr. Anthony's  
 17 conviction in a lengthy written Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

18       115. Ultimately Mr. Anthony was not re-tried. Accordingly, he is an  
 19 innocent man as a matter of law. When Mr. Anthony was released from the custody  
 20 of Defendant County of Los Angeles on October 4, 2011, he had been wrongfully  
 21 and continuously held in custody since his arrest in July 1994, over seventeen years.  
 22 On November 18, 2011, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office dismissed the  
 23 charges against Mr. Anthony.

24 **G. MR. COLE'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND**  
 25 **MOTION TO STRIKE PRIOR**

26       116. Mr. Anthony's co-defendant, Reggie Cole, was also wrongfully  
 27 incarcerated, and after separate proceedings, on April 15, 2009, his habeas petition  
 28 was granted in Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BA097736. On July 2, 2010,

1 the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office dismissed the charges against Mr. Cole.

2 117. Mr. Cole's habeas petition was filed after he had been charged in an  
3 unrelated case during which he litigated a Motion to Strike the prior conviction that  
4 is the subject of this lawsuit. A Superior Court in Imperial County held a full  
5 evidentiary hearing on the motion to strike, at which many witnesses testified.  
6 Much of the evidence from that hearing called into question Mr. Cole's and Mr.  
7 Anthony's convictions, resulted in striking the prior, and led to further investigation  
8 and the successful habeas petitions.

9 **H. PARTICIPATION, STATE OF MIND AND DAMAGES**

10 118. All Defendants acted without authorization of law.

11 119. Each Defendant participated in the violations alleged herein, or directed  
12 the violations alleged herein, or knew of the violations alleged herein and failed to  
13 act to prevent them. Each defendant ratified, approved and acquiesced in the  
14 violations alleged herein.

15 120. As joint actors with joint obligations, each defendant was and is  
16 responsible for the failures and omissions of the other.

17 121. Each Defendant acted individually and in concert with the other  
18 Defendants and others not named in violating Plaintiff's rights.

19 122. Each Defendant acted with a deliberate indifference to or reckless  
20 disregard for an accused's rights for the truth in withholding evidence from  
21 prosecutors, and/or for the Plaintiff's right to an eyewitness identification free from  
22 improper suggestion, for an investigation free of active concealment of material  
23 facts, and/or for the Plaintiff's right to due process of law.

24 123. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid acts, omissions,  
25 customs, practices, policies and decisions of the Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered  
26 great mental and physical pain, suffering, anguish, fright, nervousness, anxiety,  
27 shock, humiliation, indignity, embarrassment, harm to reputation, and apprehension,  
28 which have caused Plaintiff to sustain damages in a sum to be determined at trial.

1       124. Due to the acts of the Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues  
2 to suffer, and is likely to suffer in the future, extreme and severe mental anguish as  
3 well as mental and physical pain and injury. For such injury, Plaintiff will incur  
4 significant damages based on psychological and medical care.

5 125. As a further result of the conduct of each of these Defendants, Plaintiff  
6 has lost past and future earnings in an amount to be determined according to proof at  
7 trial.

8       126. As a further result of the conduct of each of these Defendants, Plaintiff  
9 has been deprived of familial relationships, including not being able to get married  
10 and raise a family.

11       127. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants, and each of them, was  
12 willful, wanton, malicious, oppressive, in bad faith and done with reckless disregard  
13 or with deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of the Plaintiff, entitling  
14 Plaintiff to exemplary and punitive damages from each defendant other than  
15 Defendant City of Los Angeles in an amount to be proven at the trial of this matter.

16        128. By reason of the above described acts and omissions of Defendants,  
17 Plaintiff was required to retain an attorney to institute and prosecute the within  
18 action, and to render legal assistance to Plaintiff that he might vindicate the loss and  
19 impairment of his rights, and by reason thereof, Plaintiff requests payment by  
20 Defendants of a reasonable sum for attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

## FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS --

## 42 U.S.C. § 1983 -- *BRADY* VIOLATIONS

(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1-10)

26 129. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 - 128, as well as any subsequent  
27 paragraphs in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

28 130. Defendants Winn and Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, while acting under

1 color of law, deprived Plaintiff of his civil rights by violating his right to have  
2 material exculpatory evidence and information as required by *Brady v. Maryland*,  
3 373 U.S. 83 (1963) (hereinafter *Brady* information) turned over to the prosecutors  
4 handling the prosecution of Mr. Anthony so that it could in turn be provided to the  
5 Anthony defense.

6 131. The actions of each defendant in withholding evidence from  
7 prosecutors were done with deliberate indifference to or reckless disregard for  
8 Plaintiff's rights or for the truth.

9 132. The *Brady* violations asserted herein encompass, but are not limited to:

10 A. Failure to disclose Defendants Winn and Razanskas role in tainting the  
11 identifications of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole by feeding information to John Jones  
12 and pointing out Mr. Anthony's and Mr. Cole's pictures that improperly led him  
13 into selecting Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole as the murder suspects in the Felipe  
14 Gonzales murder case by: (1) Detective Winn's tapping on the photographs of Mr.  
15 Anthony and Mr. Cole as she passed out the six-packs, which he understood as the  
16 persons Defendants wanted him to identify; (2) telling John Jones that Mr. Anthony  
17 and Mr. Cole were arrested together and were partners, and that Defendants were  
18 confident that they had the right men; (3) telling John Jones that Mr. Anthony went  
19 by the moniker "Baby Day" and had a "Baby Day" tattoo when this information was  
20 not true, and led Mr. Jones into believing he identified the right people; (4) telling  
21 John Jones during the the live line-up that Reggie Cole had a gunshot wound on his  
22 leg, which made him certain that he had correctly identified both Mr. Anthony and  
23 Mr. Cole, but did not tell him that the wound was at least 6 years old and therefore  
24 completely irrelevant; and (5) telling John Jones that one of the men he had  
25 identified had also been identified by Arthur Jones, a security guard at Martin  
26 Luther King Hospital who had seen the same person approach the hospital with a  
27 gunshot wound to the leg. Supplying information to eyewitnesses, and pointing at  
28 defendants' pictures in a photospread during an eyewitness identification procedure

1 are coercive investigation techniques in violation of Mr. Anthony's constitutional  
2 rights under *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98 (1977), and *Neil v. Biggers*, 409  
3 U.S. 188 (1972). John Jones never saw the perpetrators well enough to identify  
4 them. Defendants Winn and Razanskas either knew or should have known that fact,  
5 and acted with reckless disregard for the fact when they submitted the so-called  
6 positive identifications to the defense in the murder book, and actively concealed the  
7 unreliable, tainted identification of John Jones that was produced by their illegal  
8 conduct.

9       B.     Failure to disclose Defendants Winn and Razanskas' role in tainting the  
10 identifications of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole by feeding information to the security  
11 guard Arthur Jones which improperly led him into selecting Mr. Anthony and Mr.  
12 Cole as the people he had seen at the hospital, and thereby bolstering the case  
13 against Plaintiffs. Arthur Jones made his first positive identification of Mr. Anthony  
14 at the preliminary hearing as being the person who assisted the injured man, after  
15 Defendants Winn and Razanskas told him they had caught the perpetrators and had  
16 a case, and that one of the men he had identified in the live lineup had been shot in  
17 the leg. The Defendants concealed the fact that they had fed Arthur Jones this  
18 information.

19       C.     The detectives also concealed the fact that Arthur Jones, a security  
20 guard who positively identified Reggie Cole and Mr. Anthony at trial, identified  
21 someone other than Reggie Cole in the six-pack that included Mr. Cole's  
22 photograph.

23       D.     Failure to disclose Defendants Winn and Razanskas' role in  
24 tainting the identifications of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole by feeding information to  
25 the third and final eyewitness, Victor Trejo, that improperly led him into selecting  
26 Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cole as the murder suspects at the preliminary hearing by  
27 concealing the fact that they told him prior to the preliminary hearing that they had  
28 caught the men who had shot him and killed his friend.

1       E.     Defendant Winn concealed the facts that she showed the six-packs to  
2 Mr. Brock for identification purposes, and that she showed the six-packs to  
3 Mr. Wilson, neither of whom identified Mr. Cole or Mr. Anthony.

4       F.     Defendants Winn and Razanskas concealed from the defense the facts  
5 that John Jones received a deal for his testimony that saved him from the 12-year  
6 sentence in prison recommended by the probation department. Defendant Winn,  
7 who was present in court, failed to correct John Jones' false testimony.

8       G.     Defendants Winn and Razanskas concealed from the defense facts that  
9 an alternative theory to the murder of Felipe Gonzales existed, that the detectives  
10 suspected and either knew or should have known that John Jones was the third  
11 shooter, that he was on the roof during the crime, that he may have fired the bullet  
12 that killed Felipe Gonzales, and they concealed slugs they found on the roof. This  
13 information would have also further discredited John Jones' identification, as firing  
14 a gun causes momentary blindness for the shooter and John Jones only saw the  
15 robbers briefly as they were running away.

16       H.     Defendants Winn and Razanskas concealed from the defense the angle  
17 from which John Jones allegedly witnessed the shooting, not from the window of  
18 the second floor to which he testified, but from the roof top, which made his view of  
19 the perpetrators much more difficult because of the increased distance and steep  
20 downward angle, which would have impeached his identification. Detective Winn,  
21 who was present in court, failed to correct John Jones' false testimony as well.

22       133.    The constitutional source of the obligation to provide *Brady*  
23 information is primarily the due process clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth  
24 Amendments, and Plaintiff's due process rights were violated by the conduct alleged  
25 herein. Plaintiff brings this claim as both a procedural and a substantive due process  
26 violation. To the extent that any court were to conclude that the source of  
27 Plaintiff's right to *Brady* information is a constitutional source other than due  
28 process (such as the Fourth Amendment or Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial),

1 this claim is brought on those bases as well.

2 134. Defendants Winn and Razanskas and the other Doe defendants were  
3 each jointly and severally responsible to provide *Brady* information to the  
4 prosecutors handling the Anthony case so that it could in turn be provided to the  
5 Anthony defense. Each engaged in, knew or should have known of the  
6 unconstitutional conduct alleged herein and failed to prevent it, which each had a  
7 responsibility to do, and each ratified, approved or acquiesced in it.

8 135. As a result of the defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
9 Anthony's constitutional rights to have *Brady* information turned over to the  
10 prosecutors handing his case, Mr. Anthony was damaged as alleged above.

11 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

12 **JOINT ACTION/CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE CIVIL RIGHTS --**

13 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 -- *BRADY* VIOLATIONS**

14 **(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas, and Does 1-10)**

15 136. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 - 135, as well as any subsequent  
16 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

17 137. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10 were jointly and  
18 severally responsible as investigators assigned to the Anthony case to share material  
19 information with each other, and to ensure that *Brady* information was turned over  
20 to the prosecutors handling the Anthony case.

21 138. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, acting under color of  
22 state law, acted in concert, conspired and agreed to deprive Plaintiff of rights,  
23 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States,  
24 in particular the right to have *Brady* information of which they were aware provided  
25 to the prosecutors prosecuting the Anthony case, as elaborated above. Each failure  
26 to provide *Brady* information, as well as other actions related to them, constitutes an  
27 overt act in furtherance of said conspiracy.

28 139. Alternatively, as joint actors with joint obligations, each of them was

1 and is responsible for the failures and omissions of each other.

2 140. As a result of defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
3 Anthony's constitutional right to have *Brady* information turned over to the  
4 prosecutors handling this case, Mr. Anthony was damaged as alleged above.

5 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS 42 U.S.C. § 1983 --**

7 ***MANSON/BIGGERS VIOLATIONS***

8 **(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1-10)**

9 141. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 140, as well as any subsequent  
10 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

11 142. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, while acting under color  
12 of law, deprived Plaintiff of his civil rights by violating his right to have an  
13 eyewitness identification by John Jones, Arthur Jones, and/or Victor Trejo, that was  
14 free from suggestion or influence by the police, as alleged above, pursuant to  
15 *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98 (1977) and *Neil v. Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188 (1972).  
16 The actions of each defendant in violating Plaintiff's right to have an eyewitness  
17 identification by John Jones, Arthur Jones and/or Victor Trejo that was free from  
18 suggestion or influence by police were done with deliberate indifference to and/or  
19 reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights or for the truth.

20 143. The constitutional source of the obligation to conduct eyewitness  
21 identifications free from improper suggestion or influence is the due process clause  
22 of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and Plaintiff's due process rights were  
23 violated by the conduct alleged herein. Plaintiff brings this claim as both a  
24 procedural and a substantive due process violation. To the extent that any court  
25 were to conclude that the source of Plaintiff's right to eyewitness identifications free  
26 from improper suggestion or influence is any constitutional source other than due  
27 process (such as the Fourth Amendment or Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial),  
28 this claim is brought on those bases as well.

1 144. The acts of improper suggestion and influence include, but are not  
2 limited to, the acts alleged in paragraphs 1- 128, and 132, above. The acts also  
3 include the concealment by defendants Winn and Razanskas of their misconduct  
4 from the defense, and the concealment of the perjury by John Jones concerning his  
5 identification, as alleged in paragraphs 1- 128 and 132, above.

6 145. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10 were each jointly and  
7 severally responsible to ensure that any identification procedure was free from  
8 suggestion or influence by Police, and violated that responsibility. Each engaged in,  
9 knew, or should have known of the unconstitutional conduct alleged herein, and  
10 ratified, approved or acquiesced in it.

11        146. As a result of defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
12 Anthony's constitutional rights as alleged above, Mr. Anthony was damaged as  
13 alleged above.

## FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS -- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 --**

## FALSE EVIDENCE VIOLATIONS

(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1-10)

18 147. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 146, as well as any subsequent  
19 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

148. Defendants Winn, Razanskas, and Does 1 - 10, were jointly and severally responsible as investigators assigned to the Anthony case to share material information with each other, and to ensure that any eyewitness identification was free from suggestion or influence by the police.

24 149. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, acting under color of  
25 state law, acted in concert, conspired and agreed to deprive Plaintiff of rights,  
26 privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States,  
27 in particular the right to have eyewitness identifications by John Jones, Arthur Jones  
28 and/or Victor Trejo occur free from suggestion or influence by the police, as

1 elaborated above. Each act of improper influence, as well as other actions related to  
2 them, constitutes an overt act in furtherance of said conspiracy.

3 150. Alternatively, as joint actors with joint obligations, each of them was  
4 and is responsible for the failures and omissions of each other.

5 151. As a result of defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
6 Anthony's constitutional rights to have eyewitness identifications free from  
7 improper influence and suggestion by the police in violation of the Constitution,  
8 Mr. Anthony was damaged as alleged above.

9 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 **DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS --**

11 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 -- FALSE EVIDENCE VIOLATIONS**

12 **(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1-10)**

13 152. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 151, as well as any subsequent  
14 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

15 153. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, while acting under color  
16 of law, deprived Plaintiff of his civil rights, more particularly, his right to due  
17 process of law, by providing false evidence in reports and statements outside of live  
18 testimony, improperly influencing witnesses and fabricating and concealing  
19 evidence, that resulted in depriving Mr. Anthony of liberty because they set in  
20 motion a reasonably foreseeable chain of events that led to the presentation of false  
21 evidence at Plaintiff's 1995 criminal trial, his conviction and incarceration.

22 154. Each defendant knew or should have known the evidence was false,  
23 and the defendant's conduct was done with deliberate indifference to and/or reckless  
24 disregard of Plaintiff's rights or for the truth.

25 155. Each defendant deliberately mischaracterized the eyewitness  
26 identifications of John Jones, Arthur Jones and Victor Trejo, and used interviewing  
27 and investigation techniques so abusive that they knew or should have known that  
28 they would, and are known to, yield false evidence. Defendants Winn and

1 Razanskas deliberately concealed and fabricated evidence that led to a false and  
2 wrongful conviction. The false evidence asserted herein encompasses, the conduct  
3 alleged in paragraphs 1- 128, and paragraph 132.

4 156. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10 knew or should have  
5 known that evidence set forth above, was false, and that the witnesses were  
6 providing false evidence.

7 157. The constitutional source against using false evidence is primarily the  
8 due process clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and Plaintiff's due  
9 process rights were violated by the conduct alleged herein. Plaintiff brings this  
10 claim as both a procedural and a substantive due process violation. To the extent  
11 that any court were to conclude that the source of Plaintiff's right to eyewitness  
12 identifications free from improper suggestion or influence, right to be free from  
13 concealed and fabricated evidence that led to a false and wrongful conviction, is any  
14 constitutional source other than due process (such as the Fourth Amendment or  
15 Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial), this claim is brought on those bases as well.

16 158. Defendants Winn and Razanskas and the other Doe defendants were  
17 each jointly and severally responsible to not use false evidence against Mr. Anthony.  
18 Each engaged in, knew or should have known of the unconstitutional conduct  
19 alleged herein and failed to prevent it, which each had a responsibility to do, and  
20 each ratified, approved or acquiesced in it.

21 159. As a result of the defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
22 Anthony's constitutional right to not have false evidence turned over to the  
23 prosecutors handling this case and ultimately to the defense, Mr. Anthony was  
24 damaged as alleged above.

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## SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**JOINT ACTION/CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE CIVIL RIGHTS --**

**42U.S.C. § 1983 -- FALSE EVIDENCE VIOLATION**

(Against Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1-10)

5 160. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 159, as well as any subsequent  
6 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

7 161. Defendants Winn, Razanskas, and Does 1 - 10, were jointly and  
8 severally responsible as investigators assigned to the Anthony case to not use false  
9 evidence.

162. Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10, acting under color of  
state law, acted in concert, conspired and agreed to deprive Plaintiff of rights,  
privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States,  
in particular the right not to have false evidence used in the Anthony case, as  
elaborated above. The use of false evidence, as well as other actions related to the  
use of such evidences, constitutes an overt act in furtherance of said conspiracy

16        163. Alternatively, as joint actors with joint obligations, each of them was  
17 and is responsible for the failures and omissions of each other.

18 164. As a result of defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
19 Anthony's constitutional rights to not have false evidence used against him, Mr.  
20 Anthony was damaged as alleged above.

## SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

## DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

## 42 U.S.C. § 1983, SUPERVISORIAL LIABILITY

(Against Defendants Razanskas and Does 1-10)

25 165. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 164, as well as any subsequent  
26 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

166. During the course and scope of the Anthony investigation, Defendant  
Winn was a detective trainee, and was being supervised on the Anthony

1 investigation by Defendant Razanskas. Defendant Razanskas was an experienced  
2 detective, and was obligated to ensure that Defendant Winn properly performed her  
3 duties as an investigator, which would also include ensuring that Mr. Anthony's  
4 constitutional rights were protected.

5 167. On March 27, 1994, the night of the murder in this case, Defendant  
6 Razanskas was training and supervising Defendant Winn, who was a trainee on her  
7 first homicide case. During the entirety of the investigation of this case, Defendant  
8 Pete Razanskas, was Defendant Winn's supervisor, partner and trainer. Upon  
9 information and belief, Defendant Pete Razanskas and Doe supervisors within the  
10 Los Angeles Police Department who were responsible for monitoring Defendant  
11 Winn's performance and conduct as a Detective in this investigation, were on notice  
12 of her lack of experience and training as a homicide Detective and failed to take  
13 adequate steps to correct it through training or supervision.

14 168. Upon information and belief, Defendant Winn received minimal  
15 discipline, training, and supervision, which level was grossly insufficient to address  
16 the inept, inadequate and deceitful investigation conducted in the Anthony case.

17 169. The inept inadequate and deceitful investigation was a highly  
18 predictable or plainly obvious consequence of the inadequate training and lack of  
19 meaningful control or supervision of Defendant Winn.

20 170. Defendant Razanskas, and Doe supervisors 1-10, acting within the  
21 course and scope of their employment had a duty to assure the competence of their  
22 employee/agents, including Defendant Winn and Does 1-10, but breached their duty  
23 and were negligent in the performance of their duties by selecting, training,  
24 reviewing, supervising, failing to supervise, failing to control, evaluating the  
25 competency and retaining Defendant Winn and other employee/agents. This breach  
26 of the duty of careful selection, training, review, supervision, periodic evaluation of  
27 the competency, and retention of such law enforcement officers and /or employees  
28 and /or agents created an unreasonable risk of harm to persons such as Plaintiff.

1 171. Defendant Razanskas, and Doe supervisors 1-10 knew or should have  
2 known that Defendant Winn was unfit and/or incompetent to investigate the  
3 homicide due to her lack of experience unfitness and/or incompetence created a  
4 particular risk to others. The negligence of Defendant Razanskas and Doe  
5 supervisors 1-10 in the supervision and training of Defendant Winn was a  
6 substantial factor in the harm caused to Plaintiff by Defendant Winn.

7 172. Defendant Razanskas, and Doe supervisors 1-10 breached their duty of  
8 care to observe, report, monitor and control the investigation by Defendant Winn  
9 and other employee/agents.

10        173. As a direct and legal result of the aforesaid negligence, carelessness  
11 and unskillfulness of Defendant Razanskas, and Doe supervisors 1-10, and each of  
12 them, and as a result of their breach of duty of care to Plaintiff, Plaintiff suffered the  
13 damages as alleged herein.

## **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

## DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS--

## 42 U.S.C. § 1983 -- MONELL VIOLATIONS

(Against Defendant City of Los Angeles)

18 174. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1- 173, as well as any subsequent  
19 paragraphs contained in the Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.

20       175. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all times  
21 herein mentioned, Defendant City of Los Angeles, and Does 1 - 10, with deliberate  
22 indifference, and conscious and reckless disregard to the safety, security and  
23 constitutional and statutory rights of Plaintiff, engage in the unconstitutional  
24 conduct and omissions as is specifically elaborated in ¶¶ 1- 128 and 132, above,  
25 which consist of the following customs and/or policies:

26 A. The knowing presentation of false evidence by officers;  
27 B. The deliberately indifferent presentation of false evidence by officers;  
28 C. The presentation of false evidence by deputies in reckless disregard for

1 the truth or the rights of the accused;

2 D. Officers' failure to provide exculpatory evidence to prosecutors trying  
3 the case involving the criminal defendant;

4 E. Failing to adequately train, supervise and control its officers in the  
5 investigation and questioning of eyewitnesses, including the prevention of  
6 unconstitutional influence of eyewitnesses, and thereby prevent the use of fabricated  
7 eyewitness identifications;

8 F. Failing to adequately train, supervise and control its officers to disclose  
9 to the deputy district attorney prosecuting a defendant all exculpatory and  
10 impeachment information, including *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972)  
11 and *Brady* information, which would include deals informants received for  
12 testifying in a case; alternative theories which would support the defense; the  
13 disclosure of witnesses who could not identify the defendants; and impeachment  
14 information concerning the witnesses;

15 G. Failing to adequately discipline officers involved in dishonesty or  
16 otherwise abusing their authority;

17 H. Condoning and encouraging officers in the belief that they can violate  
18 the rights of person such as Mr. Anthony with impunity, and that such conduct will  
19 not adversely affect their opportunities for promotion and employment benefits; and;

20 I. Condoning and encouraging the fabrication of evidence including but  
21 not limited to the filing of materially false police reports, concealing material  
22 evidence and improperly influencing witnesses, the use of techniques to influence  
23 eyewitness identifications, and/or making false statements to the prosecutor to  
24 obtain the filing of false charges and obtaining false convictions.

25 176. The actions and inactions of the Los Angeles Police Department set  
26 forth in paragraphs ¶¶ 1- 128, 132 and 175, were known or should have been known  
27 to the policy makers responsible for the Los Angeles Police Department and  
28 occurred with deliberate indifference to either the recurring constitutional violations

1 elaborated above, and/or the strong likelihood that constitutional rights would be  
2 violated as a result of failing to train, supervise or discipline in areas where the need  
3 for such training and supervision was obvious.

4 177. The actions of the Los Angeles Police Department set forth herein were  
5 a motivating force behind the violations of Mr. Anthony's constitutional rights as set  
6 forth in the Complaint.

7 178. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant City of Los Angeles acts  
8 and omissions, condoning, encouraging, ratifying and deliberately ignoring the  
9 pattern and practice of Defendants Winn, Razanskas and Does 1 - 10 acts and  
10 omissions, Plaintiff sustained injury and damage.

11 179. As a result of defendants', and each of their, violations of Mr.  
12 Anthony's constitutional rights as set forth herein, Mr. Anthony was damaged as  
13 alleged above.

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Obie Steven Anthony III, requests relief on his own  
15 behalf as follows, and according to proof, against each Defendant:

- 16 1. General and compensatory damages in any amount according to proof;
- 17 2. Special damages in any amount according to proof;
- 18 3. Exemplary and punitive damages against each Defendant, except the  
19 City of Los Angeles, in an amount according to proof;
- 20 4. Cost of suit, including attorneys' fees, under 42 U.S.C. 1988; and,
- 21 5. Such other relief as may be warranted or as it just and proper.

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## JURY DEMAND

Trial by jury of all issues is demanded.

Respectfully submitted,

## KAYE McLANE & BEDNARSKI, LLP

DATED: August 10, 2012

By

DAVID S. McLANE  
MARILYN E. BEDNARSKI  
KEVIN J. LaHUE

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INNOCENCE PROJECT

DATED: August 10, 2012

By

Linda Starr  
LINDA STARR  
PAIGE KANEK

Attorney for Plaintiff  
OBIE STEVEN ANTHONY III

## Name &amp; Address:

David S. McLane; Marilyn E. Bednarski  
 Kevin LaHue  
 Kaye, McLane & Bednarski, LLP  
 234 E. Colorado Blvd., Ste. 230  
 Pasadena, CA 91101  
 (626) 844-7660 (626) 844-7670  
 email: dmclane@kmbllp.com

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

OBIE STEVEN ANTHONY III,  v.  CITY OF LOS ANGELES; MARCELLA WINN; PETER RAZANSKAS; and DOES 1 - 10 INCLUSIVE,	PLAINTIFF(S)	CASE NUMBER
	DEFENDANT(S).	EDCV12-1332 DSF (DTBx)  SUMMONS

TO: DEFENDANT(S): CITY OF LOS ANGELES; MARCELLA WINN; PETE RAZANSKAS;  
and DOES 1 - 10 INCLUSIVE

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 2 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it), you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached  complaint  amended complaint  counterclaim  cross-claim or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney, \_\_\_\_\_, whose address is \_\_\_\_\_. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

AUG 10 2012

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk, U.S. District Court

By: \_\_\_\_\_

**JULIE PRADO**

Deputy Clerk



(Seal of the Court)

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3).]

COPY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
CIVIL COVER SHEET

I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/> ) OBIE STEVEN ANTHONY, III		DEFENDANTS CITY OF LOS ANGELES; MARCELLA WINN; PETE RAZANSKAS; and DOES 1-10 INCLUSIVE																																																																																																							
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same.)  David S. McLane, Kaye McLane & Bednarski 234 E. Colorado Blvd. Ste 230 Pasadena CA 91101 (626) 844- 7660; Linda Starr, No. Cal. Innocence Project, 900 Lafayette St. Ste 105 Santa Clara, CA. 95050 Ph (408) 554-1945		Attorneys (If Known)  Carmen Trutanich, Surekha Pessis & Wendy Shapero, LA City Attorney's Office, 200 N. Main St. 6th FL. Los Angeles, CA 90012 Ph 213 978 7029																																																																																																							
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<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck																																																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs																																																																																																								
<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety /Health																																																																																																								
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed?  No  Yes  
If yes, list case number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case?  No  Yes  
If yes, list case number(s): Cole v. City of Los Angeles, et al., 11-CV-03241-CMB-AJW

## Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case:

(Check all boxes that apply)  A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or  
 B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or  
 C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or  
 D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.

## IX. VENUE: (When completing the following information, use an additional sheet if necessary.)

(a) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides.  
 Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named plaintiff. If this box is checked, go to item (b).

County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Obie Steven Anthony III: San Bernardino County	

(b) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides.  
 Check here if the government, its agencies or employees is a named defendant. If this box is checked, go to item (c).

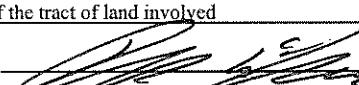
County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
City of Los Angeles Police Department:Los Angeles; LAPD Detective Marcella Winn: unknown; Pete Razanskas: unknown.	

(c) List the County in this District; California County outside of this District; State if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.  
Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved.

County in this District:*	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
Los Angeles County	

\* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties

Note: In land condemnation cases, use the location of the tract of land involved

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PRO PER): 

Date August 10, 2012

**Notice to Counsel/Parties:** The CV-71 (JS-44) Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed but is used by the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)

## Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))